THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

Vol. I. No. 28. SHANGHAE, SATURDAY, 8th FEBRUARY, 1851. Price, 15 Dollars per Annum.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned as GENERAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS AT SHANGHAE IN CHINA, under the firm of THOS. RIPLEY & Co, has this day terminated by effluxion of time, and is accordingly dissolved.

Dated this Thirty-first day of December, One thousand Eight hundred and Fifty.

THOS. RIPLEY.
CHAS. SHAW.

THE Firm of THOS. RIPLEY & Co., having terminated yesterday, I have taken into Partnership Mr. JOSEPH BLAND, (Nephew of Mr. THOS. RIPLEY), to continue the business as GENERAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS from this date under the firm of SHAW, BLAND & Co.

CHAS. SHAW.

Shanghae, 1st January, 1851.

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS, as MERCHANT & AGENT, heretofore conducted in this place, by Mr. FAZULBHOY GOOLAMHOOSUN, in his own name, will from this date be continued by him under the designation of our firm

CASSUMBHOY NATHABHOY & Co.

Shanghae, 1st January, 1851.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have formed a PARTNERSHIP, for the practice of MEDICINE and SURGERY, from this date.

GEORGE ROGERS HALL, A.B.; M.D.
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D.; M.R.C.S.E.

Shanghae, 1st October, 1850.

INSURANCES.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others.—*Rate of Premium, ½ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Permium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	*Harbour Risk.* Drs.
Canton Insurance Office, ...	100,000	200,000
Bombay Insurance Society, ...	40,000	50,000
Royal Insurance Society, ...	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

TRUSTEES.
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 an any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CARD.
EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS, BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE.
ESTABLISHED IN 1844.
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

NOTICE.

IT is requested that all claims against the Estate of the late E. W. BATES, be presented to the undersigned on or before the *20th of April next,* otherwise they will not be included in the Scheme of Division. All Persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

J. N. A. GRISWOLD,
U. S.'s Consul.

Shanghae, February 2d, 1851.

CHINA BRANCH OF *THE ORIENTAL BANK.*

LOCAL BUSINESS.—The Bank receives MONEY in Deposit as follows:—

1. For 3 Months certain, bearing Interest at 3 per cent per annum.
2. For 6 Months certain, bearing Interest at 4 per cent per annum.
3. For 1 Year certain, repayable on 3 Months' notice, at 6 per cent per annum.
4. In Current Account, withdrawable on demand in Sums of 10 dollars and upwards.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept in Spanish Dollars, balanced Half Yearly, bear no Interest, and are subject to the following COMMISSIONS, viz:—

When the amount turned over during the Half Year is under 2,000 dollars, a Half-yearly Charge of 5 dollars will be made.

Do. do. do. 25,000 dollars, ¼ per cent on the amount.

The rate of Commission when the amount turned over exceeds 25,000 dollars, will be fixed by special agreement.

Inoperative Accounts will be subject to an Annual Charge on the balance at the above rates.

The Bank issues NOTES payable on demand, and grants BANK POST BILLS at Three Day's sight free of charge.

The Bank grants LOANS and CASH ACCOUNTS upon various approved SECURITIES, and discounts approved BILLS and PROMISSORY NOTES not having a longer period than 3 months to run.

EXCHANGE.—The Bank receives Tenders for the purchase of Bills on England and India, and sells its own Drafts on the UNION BANK OF LONDON at One Day's to Six Months' sight, and on the NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND and PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND at Short sight; also on the Three Presidences of India, and on Ceylon and Singapore, at Three Days' to Sixty Days' sight.

Information more in detail will be given at the Bank's Offices here, in Canton, and Shanghae.

HONGKONG OFFICE.
CHARLES J. F. STUART, *Manager.*
SAM. GRAY, *Accountant.*
FREDERICK TOZER, *Deputy Accountant.*

CANTON SUB-BRANCH.
ARCHD. DUNLOP, *Manager.*
PATRICK CAMPBELL, *Accountant.*

SHANGHAE SUB-BRANCH.
EDWARD LANGLEY, *Manager.*
BERNARD E. HANCOCK, *Acting Accountant.*

By order of the Directors,
CHARLES J. F. STUART,
Manager.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1850.

NOTICE.

JUST PUBLISHED.—The *Practical Instructions for the Navigation of the Yang-tsze-keang,* published in our No. 3, of 17th August last, is this day issued in the form of a Pamphlet, price 10 cents each copy.

North-China Herald Office,
Shanghae, 18th January, 1851.

NOTICE.

JOB PRINTING in all its branches, will be executed at our office, on the usual terms, with the greatest attention and despatch.

North-China Herald Office.
Shanghae, 3rd August, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE Community is respectfully informed, that all Communications, Advertisements, and insertions for the following number, should be sent, on or before Thursday in each week, or they will be too late for the same week's issue.

North-China Herald Office,
Shanghae 24th August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

ON SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES.
PORT and SHERRY, from the Cellars of Messrs. J. & C. WHITE & Co., London.

Apply to SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, February 1st, 1851.

FOR SALE.

A LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS, of modern construction and nearly new. Apply to

J. M. SMITH & Co.

Shanghae, 24th January, 1851.

ADVERTISMENT.

COPIES of the BI-WEEKLY and OVERLAND ISSUES of the *Friend of China* Newspaper can be obtained at the office of

D. REMI.

Shanghae, November, 1850.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE (*Ay*).
SAUTERNE.
HOCK *vin du Rhin.*
BURGUNDY *Pomard.*
CLARET *Chateau Margot.*

D. REMI.

Shanghae, 9th October, 1850.

FOR SALE.

AT WOLCOTT, BATES & Co.'s Godowns,—
GALVANIZED ZINC PLATES for Roofing.
Patent SHOWER BATHS.
CLARET, SHERRY, PORT, } Superior Wines.
COGNAC BRANDY.
BEER, and PORTER.
American BUTTER.
CANVAS.

Shanghae, 25th October, 1850.

SHANGHAE RACES.

SPRING MEETING, 1851.

FIRST DAY,

TUESDAY, 22nd *April,* 1851.

SHANGHAE PARK STAKES.—Of 2 dollars each, with 25 dollars, added for all PONIES.—Once round and a distance.—Weight for Inches.

THE GRIFFIN'S PLATE.—Value 120 dollars, presented by a member, for all PONIES, that have never run.—Twice round.—Heats.—MANILA PONIES, to carry 7-lbs. extra.—Weight for Inches.—Entrance 5 dollars.—Five to start or no Race.

THE MANILA CUP.—Value 100 dollars, for MANILA PONIES only.—Twice round.—Heats.—Entrance 5 dollars.—Weight for Inches.—Former Winner to carry 7-lbs. extra.

THE WOOSUNG PLATE.—Value—dollars, for CHINESE PONIES.—Twice round.—Weight for Inches.—Entrance 3 dollars.

THE LITTLE WELTER STAKES.—Of 2 dollars each, and 15 dollars added, for all PONIES.—Once round and a distance.—12 hds. to carry 9-stone and 7-lbs. extra of every extra Inch.

THE SELLING STAKES.—Of 1 dollar each, and 20 dollars added, for all PONIES.—The Winner to be put up to Public Auction immediately after the Races, and any surplus over the entrance prices to go to the Fund.—Weights as follows.—For 60 dollars, 12-stone, for 50 dollars, 11-stone, 7-lbs., for 40 dollars, 11-stone, for 30 dollars, 10-stone, 7-lbs.—Once round from the Willows.

SECOND DAY,

THURSDAY, 24th *April,* 1851.

THE SHANGHAE CUP.—Value 100 dollars, for CHINESE PONIES only.—Twice round.—Heats.—Weight for Inches.—Entrance 5 dollars.

THE TSATLEE RATE.—Value 50 dollars, presented by a member, for all PONIES.—Once round.—Heats.—Entrance 2 dollars.

THE HANDICAP SWEEP STAKES.—Of 5 dollars each, 2 dollars forfeit only if declared, for all PONIES.—Twice round.—To be Handicapped by the Stewards.—Value 50 dollars.

THE LADIES' PURSE.—Value (not yet decided), for all PONIES.—Twice round and a distance.—Weight for Inches.—Entrance 2 dollars.

THE SCURRY STAKES.—Of 1 dollar each, with 30 dollars added, for CHINESE PONIES only.—Once round and a distance.—Catch Weights.

A HURDLE RACE.—Of 1 dollar each, and 40 dollars added, SECOND PONY to save his STAKE, for all PONIES.—Once round and a distance, over 5 hurdles.—Catch Weights.

A NATIVE PURSE.—Value 10 dollars.—Twice round.—CHINESE JOCKIES, and Saddles.

RULES.

Entrance Fees for presentation prizes to go to the fund.

Races to commence each day at 1 o'clock. First saddling bell to be rung at a-quarter before 1.

A-quarter of an hour allowed between each race, on the second saddling bell being rung all horses going for the next race to rendezvous in front of the Grand Stand, and not to go down to the starting post until led by the starter.

All disputes to be referred to the Stewards whose decision shall be final.

All objections to horses or riders to be made in writing to the Stewards before starting.

Any alterations in names of horses that have run before, must be entered as (so-and-so), late (so-and-so).

Twelve hands to carry 8-stone and 7-lbs. extra for every extra inch.

Fractions of an inch to count in favor of the Pony.

No allowance for Mares or Geldings.

Three horses to start or no race.

Riders to appear in racing costume, and any rider not appearing in the colours entered must pay a penalty of Drs. 5 to the fund, unless satisfactory explanation be given to the Stewards.

No Dogs allowed on the course.

All entrance money to be paid at the time of entering or the entrance will not be taken.

All entries to be made to the clerk of the course on or before 12 o'clock noon, on Thursday, the 10th of April.

All Horses to be measured by the Stewards, on Thursday, the 17th April, between the hours of 9 and 10 A.M.

Weights of the Handicap to be published on or before the 12th of April, and declarations of non acceptance to be made on or before the 14th.

The Committee will act as Stewards with the power to add one or more to their number when they may consider it necessary.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

Shanghae, 5th February, 1851.

PRESENT PRICES OF PROVISIONS SUPPLIED AT THE SHANGHAE MARKET.

SHANGHAE, 1st *February,* 1851.

Fresh Beef, ...	℔ Dollar,	14 lb
Mutton, ...	,,	11 ,,
Veal, ...	,,	12 ,,
Lamb, ...	,,	12 ,,
Pork, ...	℔ catty,	120 Cash
Kids, ...	℔ Dollar, each.	
Fish, ...	℔ catty,	80 to 100 Cash
Shrimps, ..	,,	100 ,,
Eggs, ...	each,	7 ,,
Chinese Bacon, ..	℔ catty,	120 ,,
Ham, ...	,,	300 ,,
Wild Geese, ...		none ,,
Pheasants, ...	brace,	450 ,,
Wild Ducks, ...	,,	450 ,,
Bread, ...	12, 2lb-loaves, Drs. 1.	
Biscuit, ...	℔ lb, 4 to 8 cents.	
Sugar, White, ...	℔ catty,	90 Cash
Brown, ..	,,	84 ,,
Common, ..	,,	60 ,,
Pounded Sugar Candy,	℔ lb, 10 cents.	
Oils, Te or best ground Nut-oil, ...	℔ catty,	84 Cash

℔ Dollar, 1,330 good yellow cash (current price.)

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES,

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 6th FEBRUARY, 1851.

THE weather of the last week has not been so clear and bracing, as we might have expected at this season of the year. A slight fall of snow took place on Monday night, which gave a wintry look to the country on Tuesday morning, until the sun heated the ground. Another slight shower occurred early on the morning of Wednesday, but did not lie on the ground. The thermometer has not sunk so low during this week, as during the corresponding week of last year by 1° 9'. The average in 1850 being 37° 9', and in the past week 39° 8'.

TABLE MEAN DAILY READINGS OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, AND OMBROMETER.

JANUARY.		BAROMETER.		THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850
31	F.	30.51	30.50	41.5	32.	E.	N.N.W.	0.07	0.00
FEBRUARY.									
1	S.	30.52	30.44	41.5	33.	N.E.	N.W. to E.N.E.	0.00	0.00
2	S.	30.64	30.34	39.5	40.	N.W. to N.	W.S.W.	0.00	0.00
3	M.	30.60	30.62	36.5	40.	N.E.	N.W. to N.N.W.	0.00	0.00
4	Tu.	30.55	30.58	39.	37.	N.E. to N.W.	N.N.W. to N.	0.01	0.00
5	W.	30.56	30.70	41.5	37.	N.W. to N.	N.E. to N.	0.00	0.00
6	Th.	30.53	30.52	37.5	46.5	N.W.	S.E. to E.S.E.	0.00	0.00
							Total	0.08	0.00

Shanghae, 6th February, 1851.

CHINESE RED BOOK, OR TA-TS'HING-TSIN-SHIN.

大清搢紳

Particulars regarding KEANG-SOO Province translated from the *Red Book.*

(Continued from No. 26.)

TSUNG-MING *heen* (also called Hae-mún) is surrounded on all sides by the sea, being an island (outside Woosung)—

Land taxes, &c., amount sent to the Treasury, ... 16,283 taels.
Grain (Rice) transported to Peking, money in lieu thereof, .. 6,209 ,,
Paddy stored in Granary, ... 20,000 shih.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, .. 1,200 taels.

KEA-TING *heen,* (N. lat. 31° 22', E. long. 121° 03'),—

Land taxes, &c., amount sent to the Treasury, ... 61,320 taels.
Grain transported to Peking, .. 9,680 shih.
Miscellaneous duties and money in lieu of Grain, ... 1,178 taels.
Paddy stored in Granary, ... 20,000 shih.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, .. 1,000 taels.

PAOU-SHAN *heen,* (also named Woosung) 90 *le* from Tae-tshang-chow,—

Land taxes, &c., amount sent to the Treasury, ... 55,124 taels.
Grain (white superior Rice) transported to Peking, ... 9,330 shih.
Miscellaneous duties and money in lieu of Grain, ... 510 taels.
Paddy stored in Granary, ... 20,000 shih.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, .. 1,200 taels.

SUN-KEANG *foo,* (N. lat. 30°, E. long. 120° 53' 34"),—

bounded on the East by the Sea. (?)
West by the *Woo* River.
South by the Sea. (?)
North by Kwan-shan.

distant to Peking 2,900 *le* (1,013 miles.)
Nanking 800 *le* (295 ,,)

Salary of the Che-foo, ... 2,500 taels.

Education from the

Foo's	College,	returned	25	Sew-tsae.
Hwa-ting	do.	do.	16	
Loo-heen	do.	do.	16	
Fung-heen	do.	do.	13	
Kim-shan	do.	do.	13	
Shanghae	do.	do.	15	
Nan-hwuy	do.	do.	15	
Tsing-poo	do.	do.	25	

Productions,—Manufactures, &c.,—

Fine thin silks, cotton cloths, embroidery, raw cotton, the three-thread cotton cloths, flowered carpets, hill tea (shan-cha), theen-hwa-fun, salt, long fish, fish hooks, salted bamboo shoots, and paper of various kinds.

CHUEN-SHA-TING (newly established) is 240 *le* S.E. from the *foo,*—

Salary of the 'Ting,' .... 1,200 taels.

HWA-TING *heen* (formerly "Tseen-king") is S.E. from the *foo,*—

Land taxes, &c., amount sent to the Treasury, ... 53,000 taels.
Grain (inferior & good quality) transported to Peking, ... 18,435 shih.
Miscellaneous duties, ... 725 taels.
Paddy stored in Granary, ... 10,000 shih.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, .. 1,500 taels.

LOO-HEEN is N.W. from the *foo,*—

Land taxes, &c., amount sent to the Treasury, ... 40,826 tasle.
Grain (inferior & good quality) transported to Peking, ... 18,657 shih.
Miscellaneous duties, ... 1,957 taels.
Paddy stored in Granary, ... 20,000 shih.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, .. 1,600 taels.

FUNG-HEEN *heen,* adjoins *Hwa-ting,* and is 90 *le* E. from the *foo,*—

Land taxes, &c., amount sent to the Treasury, ... 44,720 taels.
Grain (inferior & good quality) transported to Peking, ... 17,200 shih.
Miscellaneous duties, ... 330 taels.
Paddy stored in Granary, ... 20,000 shih.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, .. 1,000 taels.

KIM-SHAN *heen* is 70 *le* South from the *foo,*—

Land taxes, &c., amount sent to the Treasury, ... 29,830 taels.
Grain (inferior & good quality) transported to Peking, ... 16,910 shih.
Miscellaneous duties, ... 100 taels.
Paddy stored in Granary, ... 20,000 shih.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, .. 1,200 taels.

SHANGHAE *heen* is N.E. 90 *le* from the *foo,*—(i.e. from Sun-keang *foo* 32½ miles (20 miles is nearer the correct distance), N. lat. 31° 24' 29", E. long. 121° 32' 02"),—

Land taxes, &c., amount sent to the Treasury, ... 69,220 taels.
Grain transported to Peking, .. 10,464 shih.
Miscellaneous duties, ... 295 taels.
Paddy stored in Granary, ... 20,000 shih.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, .. 1,500 taels.
'Taoutae,' .... 1,800 ,,
'Hae-fang-ting,' .... 3,000 ,,

NAN-HWUY *heen* (formerly Chuen-sha) adjoins Shanghae, and is 120 *le* East from the *foo,*—

Land taxes, &c., amount sent to the Treasury, ... 33,720 taels.
Grain (good & inferior) transported to Peking, ... 17,000 shih
Miscellaneous duties, ... 280 taels.
Paddy stored in Granary, ... 20,000 shih.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, .. 1,500 taels.

TSHING-POO *heen* (formerly Tshing-k'hè) is 50 *le* West from the *foo,* (here foreigners were attacked by grain-junk men some years ago, N. lat. 31° 10', E. long. 120° 53'),—

Land taxes, &c., amount sent to the Treasury, ... 48,060 taels.
Grain (good & inferior) transported to Peking, ... 12,090 shih.
Miscellaneous duties, ... 49 taels.
Paddy stored in Granary, ... 35,000 shih.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, .. 1,000 taels.

CH'HANG-CHEW *foo,* (N. lat. 31° 50' 36", E. long. 119° 52' 47"),—

East is Ch'hang-shuh.
West is Tan-yang.
South is Chang-hin in Chekeang.
North is the river 'Pe-gan.'

the lands are high,—waters shallow,—hills large and beautiful,—the natives dress is good useful (not expensive) clothing, they live well and are exceedingly well behaved, understanding *le* (how to conduct themselves, &c.,) they are also much given to learning.

Education from the

Foo's	College,	returned	25	Sew-tsae's.
Woo-kin	do.	do.	12	
Heo-yang	do.	do.	13	
Woo-seih	do.	do.	12	
Kim-kwei	do.	do.	13	
Keang-yin	do.	do.	25	
E-hiu	do.	do.	13	

distance to Peking ....2,500 *le.*
Nanking ?.. 360 *le.*

it comprises 8 heens and the Che-foo's salary is .... 1,500 taels.

Productions,—Manufactures, &c.,—

Chow silks, lutestrings, gauzes, celebrated white rice, *Hwuy-tseuen* wines, Tsze-sin-ch'ha (?), Keang-yin matting, hempen cloth handkerchiefs, *Tsze-sha* and *E-hin* small tea pots, &c.

WOO-TSIN *heen,* on the river side, &c.—

Land taxes, &c., amount sent to the Treasury, ... 43,830 taels.
Grain (white Rice) transported to Peking, ... 11,470 shih.
Miscellaneous duties, ... 2,400 taels.
Paddy stored in Granary, ... 20,000 shih.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, .. 1,500 taels.

YANG-HO *heen,* adjoins Woo-tsin,—

Land taxes, &c., amount sent to the Treasury, ... 59,080 taels.
Grain (good and inferior Rice) transported to Peking, ... 16,850 shih.
Miscellaneous duties, ... 1,490 taels.
Paddy stored in Granary, ... 20,000 shih.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, .. 1,200 taels.

WOO-SEIH *heen* (formerly Seih-shan) is S.E. from the *foo* 90 *le,*—

Land taxes, &c., amount sent to the Treasury, ... 38,880 taels.
Grain (good and inferior Rice) transported to Peking, ... 15,550 shih.
Miscellaneous duties, ... 370 taels.
Paddy stored in Granary, ... 20,000 shih.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, .. 1,200 taels.

KIM-WEI *heen,* adjoins Woo-seih,—

Land taxes, &c., amount sent to the Treasury, ... 49,100 taels.
Grain (good and inferior Rice) transported to Peking, ... 15,370 shih.
Miscellaneous duties, ... 1,704 taels.
Paddy stored in Granary, ... 20,000 shih.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, .. 1,200 taels.

KEANG-YIN *heen,* is East from the *foo* 70 *le,*—

Land taxes, &c., amount sent to the Treasury, ... 80,830 taels.
Grain (white Rice) transported to Peking, ... 62,000 shih.
Miscellaneous duties, ... 2,270 taels.
Paddy stored in Granary, ... 20,000 shih.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, .. 1,000 taels.

E-HIN *heen,* is East from the *foo* 120 *le,* (N. lat. 31° 28', E. long. 119° 49'),—

Land taxes, &c., amount sent to the Treasury, ... 54,000 taels.
Grain (good and inferior Rice) transported to Peking, ... 11,500 shih.
Miscellaneous duties, ... 1,420 taels.
Paddy stored in Granary, ... 20,000 shih.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, .. 1,000 taels.

(To be continued.)

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THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SHANGHAE, 8th FEBRUARY, 1851.

NOTICE.—During the restoration of Trinity Church, Divine Service is held in the Godown of J. White, Esq., *Wei-ke.* Hours of Service 11 o'clock a.m. and 3 p.m.

JOHN HOBSON,
Officiating Minister.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 a.m.

Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

Anonymous communications on matters of public policy, or general interest; will be thankfully received: as also any hints or suggestions for the improvement of our print, or in aid of our objects.

Contributions duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will at all times receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

LATEST DATES.

England,	24th Nov.	Port Philip,	17th Sept.
Calcutta,	7th Dec.	Sydney,	24th Nov.
Bombay,	11th Dec.	Amoy,	17th Jany.
Madras,	14th Dec.	Hongkong,	25th Jany.
Singapore,	8th Jany.	Ningpo,	25th Jany.
Penang,	6th Jany.	New York,	13th Nov.
Batavia,	25th Dec.	San Francisco,	29th Nov.
Manila,	9th Jany.	Sdwich. Islands,	10th Dec.

The *Lady Mary Wood* steamer arrived at Woosung at 9 o'clock, on the morning of Saturday last. She brought up only a part of the English and Southern Mails with dates from London of the 24th November, and others as stated in our latest dates.

◆

The engrossing topic in England, is the late attempt made by his Holiness the Pope to re-establish the romish hierarchy throughout Great Britain. It has raised a great spirit of opposition amongst all classes of protestants: these attempts have long been anticipated by those who have watched the signs of the times.

◆

The *Lady Mary Wood* sailed yesterday on her last trip between this Port and Hongkong. We much regret that the Peninsular and Oriental Company have thought fit to deprive this Port of the advantages it has enjoyed for so short a period, by the regular voyages of the last ten months. It is difficult to understand why it should have abandoned the coast line of China, upon so short a trial; had it been only a temporary withdrawal of the steamer, in order to carry out a more efficient line, as soon as the new boats arrive from England it would not be worth noting; but the China Mail positively asserts that it is altogether abandoned. If the few trips hitherto made have not been remunerative, it is more than likely that more lengthened experiment would have produced a different result. We trust, however, that we are not mistaken in our former expectations that it would be but a temporary suspension. We noticed in the *Friend of India* of 31st October last, a petition of the "*Merchants of Bombay to the Right Honorable the Lord Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury,* stating the great inconvenience and loss by the want of a regular Mail steam-communication with Shanghae and the other ports, on the North Eastern Coast of China," alluding also "to the growing importance of Shanghae as an emporium of trade, &c., &c.," among other reasons adduced was the "suppression of piracy, and security to shipping, in the China seas, as well as maintaining the relations of England and China in a satisfactory state."

It may be well to remind the parties who have severed the link which had so advantageously connected Shanghae with the seat of Government, at Hongkong, that a thriving community like ours, will not be long deprived of the necessary facilities for locomotion and rapid transit with the South. If it be not worth their while to re-open the communication with Hongkong, we doubt not that others will start a Company for the revival of the China coast line, which will form the nucleus for a competing line of steamers, and if taken up by foreigners, might prove very disadvantageous to the interests of the Peninsular and Oriental Company. Whatever view may be taken of it, we fully believe, that we shall not long remain without steam-vessels to supply the daily increasing wants of the northern ports of China and of this in particular; we are therefore under no apprehension that it will prove more than a temporary inconvenience to the port of Shanghae.

It would, we think, have been much to the advantage of the P. & O. S. N. Company if they had quitted their field of enterprise, in these parts, without leaving it on record that their concluding trip is memorable for a demand of a few paltry counters, for the conveyance of merchants' letters and papers to this port.

◆

We hear that the Custom-house officers have lately been chargeable with making claims for duties to which exporters are not liable. We refer to a claim of about one thousand taels, on teas shipped per *John Bright* for England, in excess of the legal duty, which was made at the Custom-house—The shippers very properly made instant application to Her Majesty's Consul and stated that the duty tendered by them was *in full*—at the same time we learn they called upon him to request the Chinese authorities either to accept the amount tendered or immediately to discharge the vessel. The Taoutai doubtless alarmed at the responsibility of the latter step, accepted the duty receipts originally tendered, and granted the vessel's Port Clearance. Little did we expect to hear of such *extra* vigilance on the part of the Custom-house officers. We are glad however to find that they are more on the alert to prevent smuggling and we hope to see all our merchants "start fair" with the next season's produce and be placed on an equal footing. It appears to us scarcely possible for the Chinese to detect smuggling if goods are landed and shipped as heretofore—and we are glad to learn that some such method as that referred to in our correspondent G.S.S.'s letter published in our last issue, is likely to be adopted, from the 1st day of the Chinese year. As regards imports—we think the Custom-house officers will have but little else to do, than keep a correct account of *goods landed;* especially if the proposed plan, of holding the native merchants responsible for duty on produce, is to be enforced. We think there would be many objections to the *farming* of customs, especially in so small a community as ours, and we hope to see that the Chinese can collect their own Revenue without resorting to so invidious a plan, as allowing one English or American merchant to collect from his brother merchants, the duties levied by His Imperial Majesty.

◆

In another part of our paper is a letter which alludes to the inertness of the Chamber of Commerce at this port. It would certainly seem to be a part of the duties of such a body to see that fair play is made between all parties engaged in business here. Were proper regulations adopted by the acting Committee and they were impartially enforced throughout the community, there can be no reasonable doubt that a stop would be soon put to that disgraceful system of smuggling which has so long prevailed to the demoralisation of society and the prejudice of the fair trader. Now that public attention has been so powerfully aroused to the subject, let us hope that good sense and sound policy will co-operate to put an end to such a state of commercial dishonesty, and retrieve the good character of the port of Shanghae.

◆

The subject of complaint in the following letter is of much too frequent occurrence. No one can walk along the roads of an afternoon, without being subjected to annoyance or alarm by led ponies on most of the principal thoroughfares. The suggestion to use the interior grass lawn of the park inclosure within the railings, is a safe expedient, or otherwise some ground should be set a-part for exercising the ponies which would remove a most inconvenient and frequently dangerous nuisance from the public walks.

Shanghae, 5th February, 1851.

To the Editor of the

"North-China Herald."

Sir,—Permit me to enquire through the medium of your columns, if there is any clause in the Land Regulations with reference to the exercising or walking of horses in the public thoroughfares; which practice is daily becoming more annoying to those like myself who never ride on horseback. On the Bund it is frequently unsafe to walk after four o'clock, and I have myself counted 16 led horses and ponies at one time between the gates of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. and Messrs. Dent, Beale & Co. Surely our Consul if appealed to, would take some steps to prevent such a dangerous nuisance. Could not some one road be set apart for the horses or could they not be led, on the grass inside the park railings? I am fully aware that no small blame attaches to the grooms, who frequently lead a horse with a rope five times as long as it ought to be, and consequently have no controul over the animal. On the afternoon of the 3rd a lady and gentleman had to take refuge in a godown whilst a runaway pony with a rope dragging after him passed them, and within ten minutes from that time when opposite the Church, they were suddenly in the midst of no less than nine led horses, one of which commenced kicking at another and the lady narrowly escaped serious injury. I think you will agree with me Mr. Editor, that the equestrians should provide some means of remedying this growing nuisance, whereby a lady may take a walk near home without running the risk of being kicked by some of the vicious ponies, now allowed to be led in every street.—Yours faithfully,

A Pedestrian.

To the Editor of the

"North-China Herald."

Sir,—I have been an amused spectator of the wordy war in your last three numbers on the question of smuggling per *John Dugdale*:—from the lively, flippant, abusive, clever, and interested British Merchant, lost in a maze of ethics and æsthetics, to the profound politics of G. S. Spreckley, who seems quite gratified that "it is permitted him to take "such measures as may be requisite to "guard against an interruption to his "trade arising from the illegal conduct of "others:"—these measures having, in his case, (if treaty rights had been carried out by H. M. Consul) an inevitable result of confiscating 6,103 chests of Tea which was the sole "collateral security" (according to his own confession) "for a "large amount of bills drawn against the "Tea, which Bills he had purchased from "the shippers!"

By the way what an odd idea for G. S. Spreckley to entertain, that questions of morality should not be discussed in Newspapers. Is it possible to separate smuggling and immorality?

An Anglo-Saxon, may be a very good man, but is certainly a very bad reasoner:—and as he "wishes to point out the bad "logic of A British Merchant" he will not object to my pointing out one specimen of his own amongst others. He conceives the British Merchant unreasonable in "blaming the Consul for "obeying the laws of his country." On the contrary the British Merchant insists that there exists an express treaty enactment upon the subject which was disobeyed; and that "personal feelings "and partialities" on the part of the Consul, resulting in a modified punishment, no where recognized by statute, for this the third offence of the same nature adjudicated upon by the Consul, cannot in legality be substituted for the total confiscation as settled by treaty right.

But why in all this discussion have we never heard of the Shanghae British Chamber of Commerce? an association whose great object is the protection of Commerce here. It has never moved in the matter! Most of us remember the fierce battle that was waged with the Consul for its establishment, the first defeat and the pæan of victory that was sounded when the Consul had to recognize it. And what are its fruits? We have a Committee that never sit—a Secretary with nothing to do—statistics that are worse than useless, but—a subscription always paid!

However, on one point we are all (except that naughty British Merchant) agreed; that smuggling is a great wrong—morally—politically—and commercially. But to stop it. What is to be done?

The British Representative at Shanghae must carry out the spirit of the 12th Article of the Supplementary Treaty, as his Government is solemnly bound to do. Mr. Alcock's predecessor in his replies to questions before the Select Committee on Commercial Relations with China *(vide extract below)*, saw *his* way tolerably clear to prevent this great evil; Mr. Alcock is on all hands admitted to be an abler man than Captain Balfour; and as the latter in reply to question 4784 conceived he had power to *insist* on the Chinese providing efficient Establishments, which was better than that we should allow irregularities to take place merely because it is not our direct duty to interfere—of course the same power remains with our present Consul and all that is required is, the zealous interference he has so unmistakeably exercised on former occasions—trivial as compared with the present one.—Your obedient servant,

Young Shanghae.

Shanghae, Feby. 4th, 1851.

4872.—Chairman.—Do you believe that any arrangements can be made to prevent smuggling in China? I conceive that smuggling of any kind which deprives China of any portion of the legal duties from our trade, is injurious to our interests; and I would recommend that an efficient control should always be exercised to see that the local trade is carried on in a proper manner, and that the fair and honest merchant should be placed on an equitable footing. I think that the Consuls should look particularly after the custom houses, and see that they are efficiently conducted and established, and that the Chinese officers perform their duties.

4873.—You think that it is for the advantage of our trade to do so? Yes, to force the Chinese to have efficient establishments; it is irregularities that we have to fear more than any direct payments.

4874.—Dr. Bowring.—Would you authorize our officers to act on behalf of the Chinese Government in protecting the Chinese revenues? I conceive that we are in a peculiar position in China, and that it is better that we should insist on their providing efficient establishments than that we should allow irregularities to take place merely because it is not our direct duty to interfere.

4875.—Do you think that our Government would allow a foreign government to interfere in such a matter? Asiatic countries are entirely in a different state from European nations. For instance, England would never give up the right of jurisdiction over foreign subjects; China has given up that power; it is therefore the duty of England to replace that natural authority which we have taken from China.

The following statement of foreign owned land property at Shanghae has been extracted from a British Consular Circular of the 22d January, collecting the Annual Rent due upon all land rented within the British Limits. This land is held in perpetuity from the Chinese proprietors by payment of a deposit money of 40 dollars and upwards per *mow* on delivery, and a fixed annual rent of 1,500 cash per *mow* to the Chinese Government through the British Consul. The Chinese *mow* contains 240 square *Poo* of 30-25 square feet English, or 7,260 square feet, making six square *mow* equal to one square acre English.—

No. of Lot.	Area of Lot. *mow*	*f.*	*l.*	*h.*	Total Annual Rent. Cash.	Renter.
53	10	8	8	3	16,321	Augustine, Heard & Co.
57	17	9	6	0	23,910	Beale, T. C.
30	13	2	5	8	19,887	Bull, Nye & Co.
2	17	9	4	3	26,914	Blenkin, Rawson & Co.
37	6	2	7	3	9,409	
41	5	2	7	3	7,909	
82	6	2	5	2	9,278	Bowman, Abraham
39	16	1	7	7	24,265	Bowman, A. & J.
17	3	6	0	0	5,100	Calder, Alexander.
18	3	3	7	5	5,062	Cama & Co.
74	14	1	0	0	21,150	*Cemetery.*
56	25	0	2	8	37,542	*Church Trustees.*
53	2	3	0	0	3,450	Cunningham, E.
25	4	7	3	0	7,095	Croom, A. F. & Kay, W.
32	5	6	4	0	8,160	Dallas, A. G.
64	4	6	2	0	6,930	
5	13	8	9	4	20,841	Dent, L.
9	7	4	8	3	11,224	
6	5	4	3	5	8,152	Dirom, Gray & Co.
6 (a)	0	8	6	0	1,290	
25 (b)	4	7	3	0	7,095	
31	11	2	6	7	16,500	
40	7	6	6	3	11,191	Empson, Arthr. & Christr.
43	17	2	3	6	25,845	
77	4	6	1	9	6,928	
78	2	0	0	9	3,000	*Free Court.*
73	2	9	7	6	4,464	Forbes, Duncan.
50	2	5	0	6	3,750	Fogg, Hiram & Co.
73 (a)	2	8	3	8	4,257	Gabriel & Arche.
3	15	9	6	0	25,940	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
38	8	8	4	0	13,250	
27	8	4	7	1	12,706	Gilman, Richd. J.
63	7	9	7	5	11,962	Grant, James.
66	6	9	0	3	10,354	
12	7	3	5	0	11,025	Griswold, J. N. A.
60 (a)	5	2	5	0	7,875	Hall, George R.
1	15	3	9	2	23,058	Holliday, Wise & Co.
62 (a)	6	1	0	0	9,150	*Hospital, Med. Missy.*
36 (a)	3	1	0	7	4,660	Hubertson, G. F.
79 (b)	4	3	8	8	6,582	
1	18	6	4	9	27,973	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
64 (a)	6	8	8	0	10,320	Kirk, Thomas.
65	21	1	6	9	31,733	
81	5	2	0	0	7,800	Lind, Harry.
13	3	0	0	0	4,500	
24	11	7	4	9	17,623	Lindsay & Co.
19 (a)	4	2	4	0	6,360	Lungrana, F. S.
19 (a)	0	1	8	0	270	
60	10	7	0	0	16,050	MacCulloch, Alex.
14	5	9	6	7	8,950	MacDonald, James.
14	0	7	5	0	1,125	
79	0	5	2	0	780	Mackenzie, Bros. & Co.
28	8	3	5	0	12,325	
29	2	5	0	0	3,750	
71	3	5	0	0	5,250	
72	2	9	3	7	4,405	
55	12	7	0	0	19,050	Macvicar & Co.
61	18	8	0	1	28,201	Medhurst, Revd. W. H.
84	8	8	8	0	13,320	Moncreiff, Thomas.
80	81	7	4	4	122,616	*Park, Shanghae.*
52	8	8	4	7	13,270	Rathbones, Worthington & Co.
52 (a)	10	1	5	3	15,229	
25 (a)	9	4	6	0	14,190	Reiss, Leopold.
7	3	9	5	3	5,929	Ripley, Thomas.
7 (a)	2	3	0	4	3,456	
42	22	7	2	5	34,057	
77 (a)	0	7	8	1	1,171	*Road Committee.*
34	11	9	5	3½	17,930	Russell & Co.
20	10	0	0	0	15,000	Reuben, Isaac.
19	4	9	1	8	7,377	Sassoons & Co.
19	3	0	0	0	4,500	
22 (b)	6	8	0	0	10,200	Saul, Robt. P.
86	3	3	0	0	4,950	
45	16	0	0	0	24,000	Sillar, David.
23	7	0	0	0	10,500	Smith, J. Caldecott.
26	9	1	8	8	13,782	Smith, J. Mackrill.
60 (b)	10	7	0	0	16,050	Strachan, Geo.
35	7	8	2	1	11,731	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.
35 (a)	7	0	5	5	10,582	
79 (a)	4	0	0	0	6,000	Thorburn, Wm.
11	10	7	8	8	16,182	Turner & Co.
11 (a)	9	8	0	0	14,700	
11 (b)	5	8	6	0	8,790	
21	35	3	5	0	53,025	
58	5	7	9	5	8,692	Wade, John.
58 (a)	6	3	0	5	9,457	
59	17	0	0	0	25,500	Watson, J. P.
22	2	9	5	8	4,437	Wetmore & Co.
22 (a)	4	6	0	0	6,900	
36	8	0	2	7½	12,041	Winch, J. Hammond.
5	5	4	3	5	8,152	Wolcott, Bates & Co.
85	3	5	8	8	5,382	Wills, Charles.
	138	5	3	3	207,799	*British Government.*

Grand Total 975 mow 1 f. 0 l. 0 h.

We observe the Race Committee have issued their programme for the Spring Meeting, which is to take place on the 22nd and 24th April. Some valuable Cups are offered and altogether the programme is decidedly creditable to the Committee, it only now remains with our sporting friends in the Community to set to work in earnest both in recruiting and training, and we doubt not the Spring Meeting of 1851 will show the best sport we have yet had in Shanghae.

Should the new Park be in order, we understand it is the intention of the Committee to add a race for Sydney and Arab horses each day.

We have received this week from a Ningpo correspondent the following Letter and Proclamation, for which we thank the writer:—

Ningpo, *Jany. 25th*, 1851.

To the Editor of the

"North-China Herald."

My dear Sir,—The other evening we heard of a Proclamation which had been issued from the office of the *Che-foo* and pasted up before his residence, ascribing the great rain and floods of last year to a monstrosity which was produced about the third month, and I have had a copy of that paper taken; and thinking you might like to give it a place in your paper, I send a translation. It is a strong proof of the darkness of the understanding of this proud and so called civilised people, and of their need of natural science as the handmaid of religion to enlighten them.—I am, yours truly,

C.

N.B.—A copy of the original is in my possession.

PROCLAMATION.

A notice from the *Taoutae* has been sent down setting forth that in the present year, about the middle of the eighth month there was night and day great rain, and the water of the rivers and canals all rose up, and in no more than one day and one night the water swept over ten "*kees.*" On enquiring of the old inhabitants they all declare that heretofore there never was such a thing, and they also declare that the reason of it is the production of some monstrosity *(keaou)* in the country, and therefore this rain was like the crash of the tiles when a house falls, and in a moment the water rose up to the height of a chang, this is just to say that if the water in the rivers and canals were to burst up yet would the rise not be so rapid, and if the sky were to pour down ever so great a rain, yet could it not be so sudden. Therefore I, obeying the notice which has come down from my superiors, have had cut and printed the different means of catching this monstrosity *(keaou)*, and immediately handed it down to the *foo* and *keen*, that they might again distribute them for the people to see, and exhort them to follow out the matter with all their might, and according to the plan laid down to catch and destroy it.

To explain the monstrosity, in the season of spring a snake copulating with a pheasant, the seed fell on the ground, and on the sound of thunder this seed sank down into the ground, and became an egg, and after several years the egg increased to the size of a wheel: the place where this egg is, will not allow snow to gather on it in the winter, nor will the grass grow on it in the summer, nor the birds rest upon it, at the second or third month it will make a noise like the cricket when heard at a distance, on approaching it, like a man snoring, at that time it can only crawl, and not fly, just the time to go and dig it out, and besides, the colour of the soil in that part will be distinguishable. On there being again a great rain, it cannot be but the water will burst out, and sweep away houses and fields. This is indeed the noxious vapour of the *ying* and the *yang* which has collected together, and therefore the matter is strange the mischief great. Formerly our emperors always in the sixth month sent out an order to the fishermen to go and catch these monstrosities *(keaou)*, these orders are inserted in *Ya'e-ling*, and of course are to cause people to understand the signs of the production of such monsters. There is then the colour of the soil to be distinguished, there is the thing itself (viz. the egg) to examine, there is the sound which may be heard, therefore before the time you can go and enquire about it, and at the time you can be on your guard; thus there is some chance of destroying this mischief, and of hindering this trouble and the people can be at rest.

I, the *Taoutae* of this place, truly understanding the cause of the calamity, and examining the way of repelling the trouble do therefore speedily send out orders to the *foo* and the *keen*, and all will follow my order and immediately issue proclamations and acquaint the people, and explain at length the method of digging out the monstrosity *(keaou)*, so that they may, understanding my intention, go and destroy it according to the plan mentioned. If they indeed succeed in digging out a monstrosity, and immediately bring it to the officer who has the management of this matter so that they may distinctly see it, and come at once and acquaint me with it, I will contribute ten taels *(leang)* of silver to be given to those who catch it. The general places for finding these monstrosities are in the hills, and therefore you must order those who live near the hills, to search with care, that all may understand the plan of catching and destroying them, and now you must tell the people that they must not trample down people's corn fields (in their search). This is all the love and care that the superior officers have for the people, and therefore is this proclamation issued. From the time of the issuing of this proclamation, wherever there are any ravines in the hills you must go and examine them, and according to the plan laid down search and seek.

If you do indeed dig out a monstrosity, and immediately bring it to me for examination, I will acquaint the superior officers, and request them to give reward money.

If you trample down people's fields, and dig up their tombs this shall be punished.

DISCOVERY OF THE JEWS IN CHINA,

By the Jesuits.

刀角虎教

Pluck sinew religion.

(*Concluded from No. 27.*)

THE SYNAGOGUE.

The whole place of worship occupies a space of between three and four hundred feet in length, by about one hundred and fifty in breadth, comprising four successive courts, advancing from the east to the synagogue itself at the extreme west.

The first court has in its centre "a large, noble, and beautiful arch" (Pae-fang,) bearing a golden inscription in Chinese, dedicating the locality to the Creator and Preserver of all things. There are also some trees interspersed.

The second court is entered from the first, by a large gate with two side doors, and two wickets beside them. Its walls are flanked to the north and south by dwellings for the keepers of the edifice.

The third court has the same kinds of entrance from the second as that has from the first. In its centre stands an arch like that in the first court. Upon the walls, between trees, are marble tables (Pae-wan), with inscriptions in Chinese. Part of this court is flanked by commemorative chapels: that on the south, in memory of an Israelite mandarin named Chao, the judge of a city of second degree, who formerly rebuilt the synagogue after its destruction by fire: that on the north, in memory of him who erected all the present edifice. There are also some reception rooms for guests.

The fourth court is parted in two by a row of trees. Half way along this line stands a great brazen vase for incense, at the sides of which are placed two figures of lions, upon marble pedestals; and at the westward sides of these lions are two large brazen vases, containing flowers. Adjoining the northern wall is a recess, in which the nerves and sinews are extracted from animals slain for food. The second division of this court is an empty space, with a "hall of ancestors" (Tsoo-tang) at each of its sides to the north and south. In these they venerate, at the vernal and autumnal equinoxes, the worthies of the Old Testament history, after the Chinese manner, but having merely the name of the person upon each tablet, without his picture. The only furniture these contain are a great number of censers: the largest one in honour of Abraham, and the rest, of Isaac, Jacob, the twelve sons of Jacob, Moses, Aaron, Joshua, Ezra, and others, both male and female. In the open space between these chapels, they erect their annual booths of boughs and flowers, at the Feast of Tabernacles.

Then occurs the synagogue itself, a building of about sixty feet by forty, covered by a fourfold and handsome roof, having a portico with a double row of four columns, and a balustrade before it.

Within this edifice, the roofs (as usual in Chinese domestic architecture) are sustained by rows of pillars besides the walls. In the centre of all is "the throne of Moses," a magnificent and elevated chair, with an embroidered cushion, upon which it is read. Over this a dome is suspended; and near it is the Wan-suy-pae, or tablet, with the Emperor's name in golden characters, enclosed within a double line of scrollwork. This, however, is surmounted by the inscription, in Hebrew letters of gold:—

HEAR, O ISRAEL:-
THE LORD OUR GOD IS ONE LORD.
BLESSED BE THE NAME
OF THE GLORY OF HIS KINGDOM
FOR EVER AND EVER.

After this, a triple arch bears the following inscription, likewise in Hebrew:—

BLESSED BE THE LORD FOR EVER.
THE LORD IS GOD OF GODS, AND THE LORD:
A GREAT GOD, STRONG AND TERRIBLE.

Then a large table, upon which are placed six candelabra in one line, with a great vase for incense, having handles, and a tripod-standing, half-way along the line. These candelabra are in *three* different forms, and bear *three* different kinds of lights. Those nearest the vase bear torches, the next on each side have candles, and those at the extremities, ornamental lanterns. Near this table is a laver for washing hands.

Lastly, the Beth-el, or *Teën-tang* (house of heaven), square in outward shape, but rounded within. Into this none but the rabbi may enter during the time of prayer. Here, upon separate tables, stand twelve rolls of the law, corresponding to the tribes of Israel, besides one in the centre in honour of Moses, each enclosed in a tent of silken curtains. On the extreme western wall are the tablets of the Ten Commandments, in golden letters of Hebrew. Beside each of these tablets is a closet containing manuscript books, and in front of each closet, a table, bearing a vase and two candelabra.

The congregation when assembled for devotion are separated from the Beth-el by a balustrade, some standing in recesses along the walls. Against a column is suspended a calendar for the reading of the law.

Such is the edifice in which the children of Israel at Kae-fung-foo worshipped God within the last century. Gozani affirms it to be the only synagogue remaining in the empire. If this be true, that of Hang-chow-foo, mentioned by the first visitor to Ricci, must have shared the fate of that in Nan-king, as related to Semmedo.

Some writers have regarded this as rather a temple than a synagogue, but without sufficient reason, for the special characteristics of a temple are decidedly wanting. In China, as elsewhere, it may be truly asserted in the Hebrew Liturgy, that the worshippers have neither altar nor offering. The homage paid to ancestors may partake somewhat of a sacrificial nature, but it is carefully dissevered from even local association with the adoration paid to Almighty God. The candelabra, the laver, the solitude of the rabbi in the Beth-el, and his use of incense there, as well as in the courts, together with the courts themselves, these suggest clear reminiscences of the Jerusalem Temple, but they do not prove that in China there has even existed a rival temple to that of "the city which the Lord did choose, to put his name there," as was erected by Onias and his colony in Egypt, or by the Samaritans at Gerizim.

It does not resemble the great synagogues of Amsterdam, Leghorn, or those of the Gallician province in Poland, on which considerable wealth has been lavished; still less does it copy the modesty of the primitive synagogues, in which the people assembled to hear the law and haphtorah, to recite the "eighteen blessings," or to join in some very simple form of supplication; but the very dissimilarity attests the high antiquity of this community's seclusion.

Among their religious forms and customs, may be enumerated the putting off of shoes on entering the house of prayer, and wearing a blue head-dress while there (a circumstance by which the Heathen distinguish them from the Mohammedans, who wear white.) In reading the law, the minister covers his face with a transparent veil of gauze, in imitation of Moses, who brought the law to the people with his face covered, and wears a red silk scarf, depending from the right shoulder and tied under the left arm. By his side stands a monitor to correct his reading, if necessary, who is likewise attended by a monitor. The prayers are chanted, but without musical instruments. The congregation wear a *talith* or garment of fringes during the service. They observe circumcision, passover, tabernacles, the rejoicing of the law, and, perhaps, the Day of Atonement, for it is said that on one day of the year they fast and weep together in the synagogue. They keep the Sabbath quite as strictly as do the Jews in Europe. They make no proselytes, and never marry with Gentiles. They use their sacred books in casting lots, and their literary men pay the same homage to the memory of Kung-foo-sze (Confucius), as their neighbours do. They never pronounce the ineffable name of God, but say *Etunoi* (*Adonai,*) and in writing Chinese they render that name by Teën (heaven), just as the Chinese do, instead of *Shang-te* (Lord above,) or any other ancient appellation of the Deity.

They have no formulary of belief, but hold to the unity of God, and to the doctrines of heaven, hell, a sort of purgatory, the resurrection of the dead, the day of judgment, and the hierarchies of angels.

Of the Lord Jesus Christ they had never heard, only of one Jesus a son of Sirach. They expect Messiah, and frequently repeat the words of dying Jacob, "I have waited for thy salvation, O Lord." To the question, what they understood by salvation, they made no reply. When shown a crucifix in the mission-church they regarded it with no symptoms of displeasure, from which Brotier concludes that they know nothing of the Talmudic prejudice against "the Crucified," but it would seem that if they have no canonical Talmud with its Agadoth, they have some ridiculous legends of old tradition. "They related to me," says Gozani, "such foolish tales" (mingled with even the law of Moses,) "that I could scarcely refrain from laughing." And in another place, "They spoke to me about heaven and hell in a very senseless manner."

Their alienation from idolatry is particularly striking, after so long an exposure to the superstitions of the country, guided as these are by Imperial influence. They refuse to take an oath in an idol temple; and the conspicuous inscriptions upon the walls and arches proclaim their steadfastness in this matter, even upon that delicate point of the Emperor's name, which in the synagogue they have surmounted by the most significant of possible warnings against confounding any reverence whatever with that due to the "blessed and only Potentate."

Nor must we omit to remark their interesting practice of praying westwards, towards Jerusalem. Many large bodies of Christians pray eastwards, from a feeling in favour of mere Orientation; but when we find European Jews praying eastwards, and their brethren in China turning to the west, both towards one intermediate locality, that one must be the station which an ancient psalmist considered "above his chief joy." "If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand be forgetful." And it must have been westward that Daniel turned when "his windows being open in his chamber towards Jerusalem, he kneeled upon his knees three times a-day, and prayed and gave thanks before his God, as he did aforetime," for he remembered the prophetic prayer of Solomon, "If they shall bethink themselves in the land wither they were carried captives, and repent, and make supplication unto thee......and pray unto thee *towards their land* which thou gavest unto their fathers, *the city* which thou hast chosen, and *the house* which I have built for thy name: then hear thou their prayer and their supplication in heaven thy dwelling-place, and maintain their cause."

* * * * * *

It is remarkable how entirely all Chinese books have contrived to omit the existence of the people under our consideration. The terms used by the letter for their exclusive designation, as *Kew-keaou*, the ancient religion; *Y-se-lo-yel keaou*, Israel's religion; *Taou-kin-keaou*, the religion of cutting out the nerves or sinews. These are not found in their dictionaries, and the geographical work in forty books upon Kae-fung-foo and its district, published in 1694, describes every edifice in the city with characteristic minuteness except the synagogue; every public inscription except those on the walls of that synagogue. Yet these are the best records of its history known to survive the frequent devastations to which the community has been exposed.

The fortunes of the city have been greatly diversified. Before the Christian æra it was the [illegible]ital of a petty kingdom named Wei. Under the Tsin and Han dynasties it was annexed to other districts. Its present appellation was bestowed in the middle of our third century; afterwards replaced by that of Peën-chow, but again resumed. Under the Woo-tae it was named Leang-chow; under the Kin, called Nang-kin; by the Mongol Tartars, named Peën-lang; and finally under the Ming, it recovered the ancient denomination of Kae-fung-foo.

Its greatest prosperity was in the twelfth century, when, according to the 16th book of the *Kae-fung-foo-che*, the city was six leagues in circuit, approached by five roads bordered by willows and aspen-trees; one of these roads being reserved for foot passengers, and two for carts of burden, &c. Its palaces, gardens, and government-houses are pourtrayed with great animation. This city has nevertheless suffered from inundation fifteen times; from general fires, six times; and has sustained eleven sieges.

It was in A.D. 1163 that the Israelites obtained leave from the Emperor Heaou-tsung, to erect there a synagogue.

In 1446 an inundation of the Hwang-ho (yellow river) destroyed the synagogue which had stood for nearly three hundred years, and many of their books perished.

In the beginning of the seventeenth century, under Wan-leih, the synagogue was consumed by fire, and all its books were burned.

And in 1642, in order to terminate the horrors produced by the seige of a rebel army, when human flesh was openly sold in the markets and the garrison were served with rations of the same; the Imperialist commander opened the dykes of the river for the purpose of overwhelming at once both the enemy and the city. From this act the invaders suffered least, but in the city 100,000 persons perished. It need hardly be added, that the synagogue shared the common fate.

These facts, and the traditions concerning the more remote history of these Hebrews, are chiefly gathered from the four inscriptions in Chinese upon the marble of the synagogue.

* * * * * *

Their residence in the Celestial Empire seems to have partaken of the monotony and comfort of the native Chinese; and the tablets erected by Gentile neighbours in their very synagogue, open to the world, and challenging contradiction, bear witness to the esteem which this community in general has maintained, and the honours to which members of it have arrived in various pursuits of life.

There is much of pleasure in perceiving how freshly they retain the sentiment of their nationality, as we find them rehearsing to their visitors the leading events of scriptural record, particularly how they had formerly inhabited a country in the west which Joshua conquered after leaving Egypt, and traversing the Red Sea and Desert with their people, to the number of sixty *wan* (myriads); commemorating their ancestors, even though it be with Chinese modes of reverence—paying respect, even though by mistake, to the picture of Rebekah and her children; and, perhaps, not less exhibited by their attachment to the Hebrew language under circumstances of so much discouragement, and by the pleasure they showed in inviting the missionaries to read to them some Hebrew Scripture.

Had there been a visitor from Europe of the family of Abraham, we cannot doubt that he might have gathered information more ample and more definite respecting this colony, than that now in our possession. Not every Christian preacher is competent to succeed in such a task, even when no difficulties arise from adverse prejudice, or a want of facility in the standard language. And when we consider how greatly the dialects of the several Chinese provinces vary from each other in pronunciation, we can scarcely wonder that the Jesuits frequently complained of the replies to their questions being nearly unintelligible; just as those questions also may have been to the persons to whom they were addressed.

Fortunately, the Hebrew books and the Chinese inscriptions were not so liable to misinterpretation.

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We have by this time gained some clear ideas, to a certain extent, respecting the Ho-nan Jews, their worship, their Scriptures, and the antiquity of their settlement. But as we have found hints and traces of their brethren in other situations of China, as Nan-king, Ning-po, Hang-chow-foo, &c., it is to be hoped that future research will give us intimations of them in these localities, as well as new particulars of those in Kea-fung-foo. Meanwhile it is not likely that this subject will lose its interest among us. There is a keen expectation in the minds of many, that at least some curious illustrations of the Bible history and principles will yet be met in that country.

Some students of the unfulfilled prophecies look towards China for the discovery of the ten tribes, and certainly, if it can be shown that they have ever existed there in a large community, the institutions of no other country would be so capable of preserving their integrity during the long elapsed term of their disappearance.

Others regard with reverence the glimpses occasionally revealed of antique Chinese traditions agreeing most strangely with the books of Moses, of which the following affords one instance:—

A cloth-manufacturer in Stockport lately brought some samples of a mixed cotton and woollen cloth to a house of the same trade in Leeds. The proprietor of the latter having no occasion for the goods, and remarking that the colours were mostly suited to Asiatic taste, suggested that they might be sent to China. It was answered, "They have been there already, and sold at fair profit, but were returned in a few days, by the Hong merchants, who pronounced it contrary to their religion that animal and vegetable substances should be woven together and worn."

The resemblances of this to the precept in Levit. xix. 19, is perfect,—"neither shall a garment mingled of linen and woollen come upon thee;" but no trace of such a prohibition has been discovered among any other than these nations; yet what must have been the period when it obtained not only admission but religious sanction in China?

Others, again, have traced considerable similitude in certain sayings of Chinese philosophers which have become familiar proverbs, with the Biblican proverbs of Solomon.

On the other hand, the tablets of the synagogue, as described in the last chapter, allude to the correspondence of feeling in the Chinese and the Israelites, on the subject of veneration due to parents living and deceased. Such a principle, indeed, has ever prevailed among the Jewish people. Not only is it enjoined under the most awful authority, but their teachers have constantly laboured to instil the sacred obligation. Josephus says, "The law ordains that parents should be honoured immediately after God himself;" and the daily liturgy, in enumerating "the commandments, which when a man performs them, he enjoys the interest (of his reward) in this life, and the principal in the world to come," places first of all "the honouring of father and mother."

Connected with the above is the reverence paid to old age by each of these nations. The Hebrew law enjoins, "Thou shalt rise up before the hoary head, and honour the face of the old man, and fear thy God; I am the Lord." Urging this lesson from the same motive, but with greatly inferior pathos, Josephus continues. "The law also says, that young men should pay due respect to every elder, since God is the eldest of all beings." And Chinese instructions of the kind are very well known.

In the matter of venerating the dead, it is still uncertain whether or not the Chinese carry it to the extent of adoration; but, like them, the Israelites in that country burn lamps before the names of their ancestors; and the sacrifices of incense, accompanied by a species of supplication, offered by the former at the parental graves at certain recurring periods, are nearly paralleled even among Jews in Europe and Palestine, when they visit the burial-places upon the Day of Atonement, reciting the names of departed friends or relatives, and praying to them according to a ritual called "The answer of the tongue." (Prov. xvi. 1.)

A recent missionary to the *Beni-Israel*, of Bombay, exclaimed, on seeing them practise several idolatrous usages, "How like they are to the Heathen!" but instantly added, "yet how unlike." So there is and must be everywhere, an indelible line discerned between the people of Abraham and every other race; and however modified by Chinese associations and circumstances, the synagogue of Kae-fung-foo is quite Hebraic still.

* * * * * *

In reviewing the past ages of Israelitish sojourn in China, as well as our limited knowledge will permit, we immediately feel how happily tame is that retrospect compared with the dark and sanguinary annals of Jews in Mohammedan and Popish realms, for the toleration of the Chinese spirit has never yet discovered that the Hebrew passover is celebrated with an appetite for human blood; and happy is the nation which, while it has had an opportunity to do so, has not persecuted them for religion's sake, because it is written, "I will bless them that bless thee, and curse him that curseth thee."

The Jews must have been contented settlers at the extreme east, living principally in accordance with the genius of Mosaic institutions and Chinese predilections in the delicious climate of that "flowery land." Still, if one prediction of the Bible be as true as another, there must have been vicissitudes in their history; and though it is not clear as to what extent they may have been exempt from "the trembling heart and sorrow of mind," denounced in Deuteronomy, and known to be the general inheritance of their kindred in other lands, yet they certainly do seem to be a timorous and a suspicious people.

Israel in China has resembled some plant endued with a wonderful force of vegetation, a force not to be implied from its vast increase of production, not shown by a power of overcoming obstacles, but rather by an inherent faculty of protracting a lingering existence. Our information about them has dwindled to a mere point: still it may be trusted in a Christian spirit that this probable decay is not in truth a process of extinction; that if synagogues yet remain in the western provinces of Sze-chuen and Shen-se, they may be speedily discovered, and that the Church of God may even yet have the pleasure to behold them disseminating a saving knowledge among the Heathen.

The Talmud says, that "the Lord could not find a vessel to contain a larger blessing for his people Israel than peace." Some pious persons have attributed the general quietude of Chinese history, with prolonged enjoyment of their peculiar institutions (and certainly in this condition their Hebrew guests are to be included, and for the same reason,) to the blessing resting on the paternal spirit which pervades the latter. The basis of civil obedience being laid in filial reverence, "Honour thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee," is a conditional benediction which remains valid till parental relations shall be no more, and applicable to national as well as individual prosperity. The Chinese teachers are unanimous in the inculcation of this principle in their political philosophy. "Duty to parents is that by which we should serve a prince......When families are virtuous the nation will grow up virtuous......In order to that which is called governing a nation, there must be the regulation of families. Not to be capable of teaching a family, and yet to be able to teach a nation of men, there is no such thing." What precious elements are combined in this patriarchal wisdom! Surely this is the conservative influence which has crystallized the virtues and the peace of that vast empire for untold generations. It is true that errors have been perpetuated by the same principle; but to this we also look forward in expectation of Christianity being hereafter embraced there by whole families and cities at a time.

The Hebrew Scriptures have too long remained unfruitful in China, where the traditions and maxims of the people do not lead to everlasting happiness. It is now time that our whole revelation of God be sent freely forth in that widely-spread language; and that the Israelites, no longer reading the law through a veil but being taught the truth of Messiah, should begin to fulfil in reality their own destiny to be "a kingdom of priests.

Then when the aspiration of St. Paul within the Mamertine prison in Rome is accomplished, as he exclaimed, "But the Word of God is not bound!"—when his generous call is loudly answered, "Rejoice, ye Gentiles, with his people!"—then, in China, as in every other empire, man, universal man, shall delight to heap up the choicest treasures of external wealth, of genius, of intellect, and self-sacrifice, in honour of that loveliest character, that holiest Being, who came into this world to be, in combination with his other benevolent offices, "a light to lighten the Gentiles, and the glory of his people Israel!"

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
February 1	Lady Mary Wood	B. str.	650	Tronson	Hongkong	Jan. 25	Opium	P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Agents.
,, 5	Dido	B. schr.	40	Leitch	Ningpo	Jan. 27	Furniture	Captain Duins.
,, 5	Whitby	B. barque	347	Stewart	Hongkong	Jan. 6	Ballast	Dent, Beale & Co.

PASSENGERS,—per *Lady Mary Wood*, Messrs. Jno. Bowman, C. D. Nye and W. Endicott.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
February 7	Lady Mary Wood	B. str.	650	Tronson	Hongkong	Sundries	P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Agents.
,, 8	Dido	B. schr.	40	Leitch	Ningpo	Sundries	Captain Duins.

PASSENGER,—per *Lady Mary Wood*, Mr. J. H. Cannon.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Carrington	Jan. 21	A. ship	597	Abbot	Bull, Nye & Co.	New York	Early
Celestial	Jan. 19	A. ship	560	Gardner	Bull, Nye & Co.	New York	Early
Chatham	Dec. 20	B. barque	354	Morrison	Dirom, Gray & Co.	Liverpool	Immediate
Confucius	Dec. 16	B. ship	406	Scott	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Liverpool	Early
Eucles	Jan. 21	B. ship	327	Sutherland	Blenkin, Rawson & Co.	London	Early
Old England	Jan. 21	B. ship	502	Eves	Shaw, Bland & Co.	Liverpool	Early
Pedlar	Jan. 21	B. brig	193	Whittem	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Sydney	Early
Saint Patrick	Jan. 31	A. ship	586	Waterman	Russell & Co.	New York	Early
Sumatra	Jan. 11	B. barque	325	Johnson	Blenkin, Rawson & Co.	London	Early
Whitby	Feby. 5	B. barque	347	Stewart	Dent, Beale & Co.		

RECEIVING SHIPS.

Vessels.	At	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Clown	Woosung	B. brig	152	D'Bussche	P. & D. N. Camajee & Co.
Emily Jane	,,	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent & Co.
Folkstone	,,	B. ship	406	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Masdeu	,,	B. bark	236	Chape	P. S. & N. M. Lungrana.
Mastiff	,,	B. brig	148	Anderson	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Time	,,	B. sr.	110	Lacy	P. F. Cama & Co.
Science	,,	A. ship	358	Roundy	Russell & Co.
Snipe	,,	A. brig	176	Endicott	Augustine Heard & Co.
William	,,	B. brig	130	Duins	Gilman, Bowman & Co.
William the IV	,,	B. bark	176	Thomson	Lindsay & Co.

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

Feb. 1,	Viscount Sandon,	*for* London.
,, 7,	Lady Mary Wood,	,, Hongkong.

EXPORT CARGO.

Per *Heroine*, for Amoy:—

4,600 pieces Bean Cakes.
4 bags Keenshih.
5 baskets Fringes.
32 boxes Maccaroni.
18 ,, Shoe upper straws.

Re-shipped.

40 bales Yarn.
2 Anchors.
2 Cables.
15 casks Beer.

TABLE

Showing the Import *and* Export Duties *on British Trade, and* Tonnage Dues *on British Vessels; paid to the Chinese Government, at the Port of* Shanghae *during the following Years 1843 a 1849.*

	Duties.	Tonnage Dues.	*Total Taels.*
1843,	24,101-9-9-0	985-0-0-0	25,086-9-9-0
1844,	138,595-5-7-2		138,595-5-7-2
1845,	444,668-5-7-9	7,114-4-0-0	451,782-9-7-9
1846,	483,658-5-8-8	5,349-9-0-0	489,008-4-8-8
1847,	561,253-5-9-4	6,126-3-0-0	567,379-8-9-4
1848,	456,384-7-8-4	5,959-5-0-0	462,344-2-8-7
1849,	603,480-4-1-7	9,580-9-0-0	613,061-3-1-7
Total,	2,712,143-5-2-4	35,116-0-0-0	2,747,259-5-2-4

Exports of Silk from Shanghae to all Parts, for Years ending 30th June.

Destination	1848	1849	1850
Great Britain,	19,117	15,915	13,162
Coastwise,	2,059	2,184	1,660
United States,		35	415
Total,	21,176	18,134	15,237

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Colored Cottons *Yards*	Printed Cottons *Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*	Worsted *Pieces*	Coals, *Tons*	Iron *Tons*
Larpent,	Liverpool	277	May 18	180,165	..	359,800	4,388	1,000	598	383	21
Alverton,	London	409	Aug. 19	450,300	..	78,530	..	1,000	..	294	..
Monarch,	Liverpool	337	Sept. 10	2,448,680	..	79,000	3,483	..	..	..	..
Anne Jane,	Liverpool	351	Oct. 3	2,729,023	..	82,670	1,706	..	..	..	..
Albemarle,	London	704	,, 21	3,745,950	..	195,430	509	..	..	..	..

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

SEASON	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*H. Muey and Pouchong*	*Pekoe*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Young Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*
Year 1847-48,	10,683,[illegible]	44,411	3,571	5,289	11,622	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,400	..	..	85,523	10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,225	803,951	595,196	171,543	1,973,991	12,310,363
Year 1849-50,	13,037,125	229,507	33,980	..	..	13,320,614	18,455	114,095	..	137,602	228,807	48,124	546,883	13,867,497

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES.

SEASON	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Pouchong*	*Total Black*	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Twankay*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*
Year 1847-48,	108,061	118,575	..	226,636	755,559	122,566	246,009	104,267	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787
Year 1848-49,	146,058	468,490	1,709	616,257	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	187,697	167,155	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332
Year 1849-50,	812,536	836,2[illegible]	..	1,648,829	2,298,611	190,753	554,026	181,748	466,230	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF TEA EXPORTED FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

SEASON		*Congou*	*Caper*	*Scented Caper*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Orange Pekoe*	*Scented Pekoe*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Young Hyson*	*Imperial*	*Gunpowder*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*
Year 1848-49,		33,877,570	..	1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,450	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,656,666	8,435,346	47,107,914
Year 1849-50,		39,552,200	..	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	..	2,447,100	45,848,900	18,500	918,500	..	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300
Year 1849-50,	Increase,	5,674,630	..	..	751,694	321,499	..	..	916,369	7,664,192	..	..	..	..	..	1,184,634	..	6,861,356
	Decrease,	..	..	150,097	..	..	220,550	117,183	..	..	99,562	49,287	49,246	993,862	307,623	..	314,946	..

Note.—Of which three cargoes have been lost, viz., *Glencairn, Sarah Trotman*, and *Palmyra.*

EXPORTS COASTWISE, from 1st JULY, 1850, to Date.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Total Black.*	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Young Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green.*	Total Pounds.	Silk. Bales	Silk. Cases	*Silk Piece Goods.*	*Nankeens* Pieces	*Nankeens* Cases
1 Vessel,		1850—	*July Total*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	611	..	87	..	..
3 ,,			*Aug.* ,,	147,520	..	..	147,520	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	147,520	263	85	481	..	..
4 ,,			*Sep.* ,,	367,840	13,310	..	381,150	..	53,810	..	49,430	15,300	5,170	123,710	504,860	15	..	148	..	..
1 ,,			*Oct.* ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	30	..	..	19
3 ,,			*Nov.* ,,	..	..	..	..	..	41,000	20,700	70,200	20,300	3,700	155,900	155,900	371	..	..	6,000	..
2 ,,			*Dec.* ,,	271,370	..	900	272,270	31,557	..	2,000	..	..	..	33,557	305,825	29	..	..	23,000	..
				786,730	13,310	960	800,940	31,557	94,810	22,700	119,630	35,600	8,870	313,167	1,014,105	1,314	115	716	29,000	19
Flying Dutchman,	274	Jany. 21	Hongkong	108,726	..	14,512	123,238	14,533	9,893	1,200	..	..	..	25,626	118,864	..	..	60	1,500	..
Heroine,	140	,, 26	Amoy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Antelope,	375	,, 28	Hongkong	69,013	..	..	69,013	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32,000	..
Total from 1st July, 1850, to 28th Jany., 1851,				964,469	13,310	15,112	993,191	46,090	104,703	23,900	119,630	35,600	8,870	338,793	1,162,969	1,314	115	776	62,500	19

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN,

FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Pekoe Flowery and Hungmuey*	*Sorts*	Black Total Pounds	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Young Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	Green Total Pounds	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Nankeens Pieces	Silk Piece Goods Packages	Hemp Bales
3 Vessels,		1850—	*July Total*	888,800	..	9,200	..	898,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	898,000	1,667	..	..	..
9 ,,			*Aug.* ,,	3,407,611	89,100	77,693	..	3,574,404	..	..	1,670	9,684	2,343	550	14,247	3,588,651	2,332	16,000	8	911
3 ,,			*Sept.* ,,	1,023,326	..	6,074	1,600	1,031,000	..	..	300	18,662	56,942	23,230	99,334	1,130,334	430	..	..	..
6 ,,			*Oct.* ,,	1,687,608	115,828	33,313	2,800	1,839,549	11,000	889	42,030	158,692	175,037	24,074	411,722	2,251,271	3,005	2,000	26	..
7 ,,			*Nov.* ,,	2,566,823	70,466	74,358	18,400	2,730,047	50,812	609	64,810	249,999	198,077	47,405	611,712	3,341,759	2,034	..	81	..
5 ,,			*Dec.* ,,	1,341,520	82,600	39,050	600	1,463,770	29,356	7,800	31,700	153,739	92,832	17,129	334,536	1,798,326	1,271	14,100	16	..
				10,915,688	357,994	239,688	23,400	11,536,770	91,168	9,298	140,710	592,776	525,231	112,388	1,471,571	13,008,341	10,739	32,100	131	911
Cathaya,	407	Jany. 2	Cork	457,204	15,415	..	..	472,619	..	..	3,333	6,117	15,400	..	24,850	497,469	20	..	8	..
John Dugdale,	407	,, 9	London	415,999	..	..	42,652	458,651	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	458,651	..	..	..	..
Elizabeth,	711	,, 14	London	574,479	..	..	207,220	781,699	6,293	7,148	..	5,191	11,184	359	30,175	811,874	..	..	..	..
Land O'Cakes,	561	,, 15	London	641,217	..	11,229	..	652,446	..	..	..	..	1,116	..	1,116	653,562	607	..	..	..
Sir Geo: Pollock,	630	,, 22	London	335,500	94,700	42,500	..	472,700	..	..	8,900	60,300	29,200	10,800	109,200	581,900	128	..	..	..
John Bunyan,	527	,, 23	London	356,438	..	26,682	..	383,120	3,300	..	700	12,700	33,708	1,100	51,508	434,628	594	..	..	..
Viscount Sandon,	614	,, 30	London	538,800	19,500	3,000	..	561,300	9,300	300	3,000	13,300	3,900	600	30,400	591,700	226	5,000	..	..
Total from 1st July, 1850, to 30th Jany., 1851,				14,235,325	487,609	323,099	273,272	15,319,305	110,061	16,746	156,643	690,384	619,739	125,247	1,718,820	17,038,125	12,614	37,100	139	911

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES,

FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	*Congou and Souchong.*	*Oolong.*	*H. Muey and Pekoe.*	*Black.* Total Pounds	*Young Hyson.*	*Hyson.*	*Hyson Skin.*	*Twankay.*	*Gunpowder.*	*Imperial.*	*Green.* Total Pounds	Grand Total. Pounds	*Raw Silk.* Cases	*Raw Silk.* Bales	*Raw Silk.* Peculs	*Silk Piece Goods.* Cases.
Lucy Elizabeth,	335	Sept. 6	New York	205,034	..	..	205,034	36,016	..	3,990	..	8,970	3,630	52,606	257,640	207	6	..	613
Annie Bucknam,	530	Oct. 2	New York	702,446	..	..	702,446	51,156	..	8,362	..	16,537	3,180	79,235	781,681	..	..	16	59
Reliance,	243	,, 4	New York	61,000	..	..	61,000	87,400	4,700	52,400	..	22,900	19,300	186,700	247,700	..	..	..	..
Panama,	612	,, 11	New York	192,000	..	..	192,000	183,200	17,200	113,800	..	56,300	31,900	407,400	599,400	..	..	..	..
Tartar,	573	,, 11	New York	254,339	..	..	254,339	79,464	7,030	26,238	29,955	12,112	6,554	161,353	415,692	..	..	..	..
Candace,	398	,, 19	New York	140,895	..	..	140,895	170,273	9,192	52,144	..	18,278	14,161	264,650	405,545	..	15	..	..
Natchez,	523	,, 28	New York	150,000	..	..	150,000	240,000	9,000	110,000	12,000	60,000	30,000	461,000	611,000	..	..	..	..
Zone,	365	Nov. 6	New York	193,600	..	..	193,600	115,300	6,100	57,900	..	23,000	13,400	215,760	409,300	..	..	..	..
Vancouver,	518	,, 8	New York	186,906	..	..	186,906	282,300	..	69,200	24,600	59,700	35,700	471,500	658,406	..	..	..	..
Horsburgh,	372	,, 13	New York	412,900	..	..	412,900	43,000	6,500	41,500	96,747	16,100	12,800	119,900	532,800	..	..	..	12
Nestorian,	695	,, 14	New York	136,720	..	6,045	142,765	410,088	49,106	115,101	..	80,773	43,474	795,289	938,054	..	..	6.40	131
Howqua,	382	,, 20	New York	161,800	..	..	161,800	150,200	6,900	70,400	..	37,700	22,500	287,700	449,500	..	..	..	1
Oneida,	420	,, 25	New York	12,800	..	..	12,800	208,661	403	80,091	65,429	67,550	44,164	467,199	479,999	..	..	..	..
Mary Adams,	371	Dec. 3	New York	181,785	21,043	3,028	205,856	159,899	4,900	48,970	56,613	3,245	18,208	291,835	497,691	..	..	..	18
Wodan,	268	,, 11	New York	161,190	7,739	2,587	171,516	45,013	..	4,482	31,096	..	7,739	91,360	262,876	..	..	..	..
Gallego,	385	,, 11	New York	15,480	..	..	15,480	165,412	12,147	102,033	64,923	25,964	12,147	382,628	398,108	..	..	..	..
S. H. Waterman,	340	Jany. 8	New York	40,000	..	2,500	42,500	289,600	33,200	13,000	500	59,200	40,300	435,800	478,300	..	..	..	10
			Total,	3,208,895	28,782	14,160	3,251,837	2,719,014	166,378	970,811	384,865	568,330	362,457	5,171,855	8,423,692	207	21	22.40	584

Cargo per *Huntingdon* to New York will be given shortly.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

SEASON	*Congou.*	*Souchong.*	*Sorts.*	*H. Muey and Pouchong.*	*Pekoe.*	Total Black.	*Twankay.*	*Hyson.*	*Hyson Skin.*	*Young Hyson.*	*Gunpowder.*	*Imperial.*	Total Green.	Total Pounds.	*Silk Total Bales.*
1844-1845,	..	..	..	..	..	3,036,803	..	..	..	..	..	..	763,824	3,800,627	6,433
1845-1846,	8,027,807	610,826	6,849	27,104	53,479	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,882	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
1846-1847,	8,951,080	361,348	11,045	98,566	151,441	9,579,480	615,096	183,318	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
1847-1848,	11,441,440	341,396	3,571	7,689	42,942	11,837,038	485,172	255,463	1,065,594	1,385,213	455,572	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
1848-1849,	11,163,686	593,322	..	3,753	92,676	11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,513	878,671	458,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
1849-1850,	15,422,745	1,125,396	35,816	..	25,300	16,609,257	550,445	312,409	1,355,042	2,509,513	655,518	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237

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AGENTS,—Messrs. Smith Elder & Co. *London;* Messrs. Syme, Muir & Co., *Hongkong.* *Edited Printed and Published Every Saturday, by* HENRY SHEARMAN, *Shanghae.*